EX.PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The telegraph announces the not unexin the public service. He was born in 1791, to the negroes : and graduated at Dickinson College, Penn., in 1809. He was a successful practitioner barked wholly on the duties of a public life, and did not retire permanently until of trade?" [Great applause.] the expiration of his Presidential term in March, 1861. When only twenty-three be was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. When the war with England broke Baltimore.

for five successive terms in the House. He rapidly rose to be one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and was acknowledged as among the ablest debators of that body. He was the leading manager on the part of the House in the impeachment of Judge PECK, of Missouri. He had not retired long from Congress, in 1831, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, and concluded the first treaty between the United States and Russia. In 1833, at the expiration of Gen. Jackson's first term, he was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and remained a conspicuous member of that body until called into the Cabinet of President Polk, as Secretary of State, in 1845. He was a most ardent supporter of President Jackson in those stirring and able debates upon the National Bank, Tariff and Expunging Resolutions, which have given immortality

had governed his entire political life. Λ ciliation in their deliberations. firm States rights Democrat, not believing efforts failed for want of time, and the hosthe second month of his administration.

honor of a country over which he had preanimosities are at an end, the name of JAMES BUCHANAN will live in the memory of Americans as one of the most sterling patriots and wisest statesmen which the country has produced.

Radical Estimate of the Negro.

We have frequently endeavored to impress upon the colored people of the South that the Radicals desired to use them only as an agent to work out their own advantage, and that, if not their confessions, at least their acts, gave sure evidence of this purpose. No intelligent black man can say that the condition of his race is better to-day than it was before the right of suffrage was conferred upon them, and none can view the future dled down into the utmost insignificance ually and surely alienating them from the white people of the South, are not only continued but increased. The carpet-bag adventurers, however, have been benefited by this revolution in political affairs. -Through the ignorance and prejudices of negroes, the merest adventurers, unknown at home and contemptible here, have re ceived honors and emoluments, as mucl beyond their sober expectations as they are above their capacity and merits. Men have been elected to office and aspire to yet still higher honors in the South, whose aspirations at their homes in the North was never beyond some menial employment, without sufficient success to give

them a comfortable livelihood. These men, by an association with Southern negroes and by falsehoods as to their regard for the political advancement of the race, have succeeded in weaning them from their former friends, and in return have had themselves voted into paying offices, and honored the negroes by allowing them to carry the torches and transparencies in honor of the victory, and reading them severe lectures against their aspirations for preferment.

Do these men really care for the negro Are they the real friends of these people? Will the blacks enhance their material or social welfare by continuing a warfare upon the Southern whites and their property for the benefit of the miserable carpet baggers whose lead they are so blindly following? Their conduct already is causing Southern community, influenced by the demands of

the necessity begins to be acknowledged as so important-nay, so vital, that it will succeed, and that at an early day. In this movement the Southern whites have the pected death of James Buchanan, at his aid of the whites of the North, Democrats home in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the and Radicals. Even at Chicago, in order seventy-seventh year of his age. He was to make favor with the Northern workingthe Fifteenth President of the United men, Forney, par excellence, the spokesman States, and passed the larger part of his life of the extreme Radical feeling, thus alluded

" Does he (the northern workingman) not know that the colored men of the South are opening | we have seen nothing to change our opinthat country to the white emigration of the earth of law until the age of forty, when he em- Does he not know that that is their home and that in no condition of circumstances can the colored has been made for the proper inauguraman ever become his rival in any of the avenues

and his colaborers have inaugurated. They insure its failure.

The South and the Presidency.

Although the friends of one or other of the prominent men whose names are most conspicuously before the public in connection with the nomination by the to that portion of American history. His National Democratic Convention for the sympathies were openly with Texas as Presidency, very naturally claim certain early as 1835, and afterwards had the satis- leading papers at the South as advocating faction, as Secretary of State, of bringing the claims of their particular friend, still that new State into the family of the Union. | the press of this section has preserved a After the expiration of President Polk's very commendable reticence in regard to term in 1849, Mr. Buchanan returned to the selection, and have unanimously proprivate life until 1853, when he was ap- mised to support, with zeal, any of the dispointed minister to England, by President | tinguished gentlemen who have been Pierce, and returned in 1856, when he re- named in that connection. One and all ceived the Democratic nomination for are satisfied to permit the people of the President, and was elected in November of liorth, who must elect the candidates, to the same year. His administration en- select them also. What we desire most is compassed the most stormy period then that there shall be no schism to cause diviknown in our political history. First, the sion among our friends and weaken their Kansas territorial question, and then the strength. We stand ready to endorse their secesssion of the Southern States. In all action and support their nominees, and all of these troubles President Buchanan bore the influence we desire to exert in the himself with prudence, judgment, and in councils of the party is to compromise all strict accordance with the principles which differences and promote harmony and con-

In the very nature of things the Western that the Federal Government had a right plan of the payment of the interest upon to coerce sovereign States, he refused to the public debt must be especially popular be driven into any hasty attempt to oppose at the South. If the people of those States the South with the military and naval pow- complain of the burden of taxation, which ers of the Government, but endeavored to are in the Union and are not suffering unsave the Union by that enlightened States- | der military tyranny and carpet-bag law, manship which had so often blessed the what must be our condition, with our incountry by its foresight and ability. His dustrial welfare paralyzed by these very agencies. It would hardly be natural for tilities which could have been averted, us to be satisfied to be crushed to the earth were precipitated by President Lincoln, in | to pay in gold the Federal war debt, while we have been forced to repudiate our own. Mr. Buchanan's retirement has been as Yet, whatever may be the decision of the honored as his public life was successful ; Convention upon this question-to pay the and he has reached the close of his career debt in gold or greenbacks, or repudiate in without committing any act to mar the toto, we stand ready to endorse it. All we grandeur of his life, or derogate from the ask, all we hope for, is a restoration of law and order to these suffering States-a reaided. His name is honorably and in- newal of our constitutional government-a separably connected with the most interest- deliverance from the political vultures who ing period of our history, and the impress are devouring our substance and destroyof his ability and patriotism is stamped ing our social well-being. With us there upon the proudest pages of our national are indeed considerations of higher imporlife. And now, that the causes which had tance than mere plans of financial policymade him the invidious target of political above all questions of taxation-it is the preservation of liberty itself.

The Freedmen's Burcau,

As we supposed, this institution is getting too heavy for Radical shoulders. have always contended that its continued existence was one of the most fruitful sources of reaction against its corrupt supporters. And now, that its superintendents have gotten to be a set of insignificant popinjays-men whom the party can use for small pay, and whom no one respects, much less fears-we rather like the organization. To be sure, it does some harm to a few poor, ignorant and indolent negroes, who still seek its aid for a scanty livelihood and look to it as an oracle of power; yet it has dwinand disrepute. The more intelligent negroes look upon it with disdain, and all in-

dustrious ones regard it with contempt. As a political investment, it has "played out," and while it may still be used to some extent as a "whipper in" of dissenting negroes, its cost begins to tell with striking effect upon the party at the North, and some among the most orthodox Radicals are gravely recommending its abolishment as conducive to party defeat. Established in a spirit of wickedness, and conducted by corruption for the purpose of party ascendancy, its withdrawal is now demanded be-

fore its rottenness destroys the party itself. We feel sorry for the loyal and patriotic superintendents and officers of this institution, those, at least, whose ments, even among the negroes, have not secured for themselves lucrative positions, should this demand extend to its sudden withdrawal. Surely the Government would provide in some way for their benefit. These men did not begin to fight the South until after the surrender of its armies and their gallantry should have at least as long to display its heroism as did those who fought us with arms. And as a matter of economy, if the Government will let them hold on a little longer, the most contemptible of them may induce the negroes to give them some position by which they will be no longer pensioners upon the bounty of the Federal Treasury.

Any way, the New York Tribune, out of extreme caution, demands the withdrawal of the costly Bureau for the following rea-

terest and protection, to look for and pro maintained in idleness on Government rations that there is no prospect of a restoration of the mote an immigration of white settlers and South to self-government under Republican rule; laborers into their section, and, though that the 'carpet-baggers' are living in clover at the public expense; that there is no hope of a but little progress has as yet been made, return to the reign of law, peace and prosperity until the Democrats are restored to power, &c., Restore the States, abolish militar, rule withdraw the Freedmen's Bureau and all the guns of the Seymours. Brookses and Ciay Deans wil be spiked, or their cartridges rendered harmless We expect to beat them anybow; but there is no use in exposing ourselves to a hard fight when we might have an easy one if we chose.'

State Convention.

The press of the State continue to endorse our views in regard to the want of necessity for the call of a State Convention, and from those who differ from us We still think that ample provision tion and conduct of the Presidential can-How true this is, and how rapidly will vass, and that on this account the people the Southern negro be made to realize it will regard a Convention unnecessary and the country. through the very influences which Forney view the call with such indifference as to

out, he headed the list of volunteers from do regard the Southern negro as only open. We have, however, based our opinion denied. Fit exhibition of manhood and Lancaster and marched to the defence of ing the South to the white-immigration of upon the presumption that the old organall the earth. Nay, more, they know full ization still exists, and that the State Ex-He entered Congress in 1820, and served well that they have so poisoned their minds ecutive Committee have ample powers to at the mercy of such heartless men, but is that a resort to such means to rid them- organize for the coming canvass. If we hardly more fortunate in her volunteer selves of them is becoming a reluctant, are mistaken in this supposition; if they champion, the swelling General Morgan, but vital, necessity with the Southern peo- are really functus officio, then it becomes who, having defied her enemies in advance, ple. With perfect certainty, then, can the necessary to assemble in Convention to re- wilted down before Julian and Butler. Northern Radicals promise the mechanics new our organization. But we must dis- and left her to her fate. What a Congress and laborers of the over-crowded districts sent from this view. We cannot think that of shameless blackguards ! of their own section and of Europe that the organization formed in February last they will soon find a prosperous home in was merely for the State election, and that the South, "and that in no condition of the Executive Committee were appointed circumstances can the colored man ever to superintend that contest only. The become his rival in any of the avenues of action of that Convention gives the best refutation of such a position, in appoint-With no friends at the North, if they ing delegates for the State at large to the lose the friendship of the Southern National Democratic Convention, and repeople, it requires but little foresight to commending to the District Conventions a read the history of the negroes in this similar course, which was done, we believe in all of them. In this District an Executive Committee were appointed with full powers to do whatever might be deemed necessary to conduct the Presidential campaign, including the selection of ar

These facts establish beyond controversy that the political party formed in Raleigh in February last, did not confine itself to the pending State election, but made all arrangements then necessary and proper looking to the Presidential canvass. We believe that the present Executive Committee can now complete everytion and canvass more satisfactorily than this season of the year.

success of our ticket, and if our own plans most miraculous thing on record. these matters to a decision.

The Latest National Disgrace,

The Radical House of Congress, in the ejection from the Capitol at Washington of Miss VINNIE REAM, the sculptor, have perpetrated an act for petty meanness and pusillanimous spite unparalleled even in the history of that body. The Richmond Disputch gives the following explanation Fine Appearance of the Grain, Cotton, of this affair :

This Miss REAM is very young, of even girl-like appearance. Her talent in sculpture having been brought to the attention of Congress, she was employed by that retarded farming operations generally the body to model and complete a statue in growing crops have not suffered to any exmarble of the "late lamented Lincoln." and a committee of Congress assigned her ecuted her undertaking; her studio being seeds are not drowned out, and though gentleness and modesty, and as highly re-

spected. Mr. REAM's house when he reached Washfound that Miss REAM inclined to the Presi. dent, and Mr. Ross voted for him, and that girl. He introduced a resolution ordering | Corn, as yet, is nowhere. the room occupied by Miss REAM to be fitted up as a prison for Woolley, and the room opposite to be fitted up for a guard- later than the 20th of May, but this season room. These rooms had been lettered A they have generally been compelled to dis-"Managers," and the resolution of Bing HAM specified them as A and B, when there and we have good reason to hope that a were no other rooms in the basement thus fair crop will be realized. We speak more lettered.

The resolution was passed, and Miss REAM had to move out her casts and materiais at great inconvenience and with great danger to the model she was preparing.

After the resolution was adopted, a mo. tion was made on Friday to reconsider it, pending which a most disgraceful debate occurred. One General Mongan, of Ohio, took position as the champion of Miss by the chining winds that prevaled during the ply repay the owners of the lands.

clusion that VINNIE REAM or anybody else will be surprised to learn that the man crop. From Sharonville, Hamilton coun- stands of cotton are very imperfect, and appear a large crop will be made. who made this proclamation on the floor of Congress has been publicly cowhided at home by one Colonel MEREDITH. He richly deserved another application of the cow- crops of corn and potatoes are raised around ly. This crop is generally reported as be- General Schofield's Confirmation Status

BUTLER, THE BEAST, was naturally inspired by this example of blackguardism and cowardice to make an essay to divide the infamy with Julian. He gloated over this brutal act, declaring that the young lady should not have a dollar for her work as long as he had anything to do with the committee on Appropriations, and that the will be large. Per contra, the Mount Ver. present month. The rust has made its apstatue was a thing that ought to be brok- non Democrat (Posey county) says the pearance on the wheat very generally and en, as it did no honor to Mr. Lincoln or

All this malice towards a poor girl upon suspicion of an act which she indignantly

honor for Radical Congressmen. Miss REAM is sadly unfortunate in being

Ourselves. We return our sincere thanks to our friends of the Statesville American for their kindness in noticing for the second time, within a few weeks, the Journal in such complimentary terms. We are not insensible to the many favorable notices of us by our cotemporaries of the press, and especially the frequency with which our editorial opinions are copied and endorsed; but we must be excused for not reproducing them in our own columns. It is a species of egotism in which good taste forbids our indulging, and occupies space which can be devoted to matter more interesting to our readers.

We assure our friends that their compliments find expression in our hearts, if not in our paper, for we fully appreciate the fact that much of our popularity is owing to the kindly auspices of the press.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT-REMAR-KABLE ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS AND ALL ON thing necessary for a thorough organiza- BOARD. - A terrible accident occurred to the down mail and passenger train on the any Convention we are likely to have at Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, one mile South While such are our views, we stand of Whitaker's Station. While proceeding ready to endorse and assist a different along on schedule time, and when just over course if it is believed our success will be an embankment some twenty feet high, the promoted thereby. We see no reason why engineer observed that a rail was mis-North Carolina cannot be carried for the placed on the track. He immediately blew Democratic candidates in November. By the his whistle and shut down the engine, but addition of twelve or fifteen thousand white | could not check its speed sufficiently to votes, composed in the main of the most prevent the accident. The engine and intelligent and influential citizens of the tender, second and third class cars, and State, in connection with a more honest ladies' coach all were tumbled down the registration, and with but one day in which embankment and literally smashed. to vote, thereby preventing the "early and The sleeping car alone remained on the often "voting policy of the Leagues, our track, and to this the ladies' coach was held State will give a handsome majority for the by the coupling pins, and greater damage Democratic candidates for President and prevented. The engine was turned wheels in the air, and is seriously damaged. The These advantages may be lost by dis- engineer, Mr. John Hewlett, escaped withsensions and want of organization, and out injury, how it is unknown. Captain we are the last to advise any course which | Geo. Morrison, the Conductor, was in the might bring about such a state of things. second class car, and also escaped unhurt. Hence we are willing to adopt that course The passengers and train hands also esmost likely to promote harmony and ex- caped as by a miracle, no serious injury cite enthusiasm. We shall at least devote having been sustained by any one. On the all of our time and abilities to secure the whole, the escape of all on board is the

are not received with favor, we stand ready A corps of mechanics and laborers were to endorse those which are. Let these sent up yesterday to repair the damage, questions of a State or Press Convention but have not yet succeeded in clearing the be debated and decided. There is not track. The mail and passengers arrived much time to spare. In a month hence on time yesterday, a transfer having been the candidates will be announced and the effected at the scene of the accident, trains canvass begun in earnest. Let us bring connecting at this point. By to-night the track will be cleared. The removal of the rail which caused the accident was evidently the work of some malicious scoundrel. The passengers express a deep sense of the kindness and attention received from Captain Morrison.

THE CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1868.

Corn, Fruit, Tobacco and Other Crops

NEW YORK. -Accounts from all parts of the State are encouraging. Fruit is past danger, and although too wet weather has

New Jersey.—The following is a crop report from New Jersey to May 25 :- Never a room in the basement wherein to con- at this season was there a finer prospect of duct her work; and this was done without a plenteous harvest than that which gladmuch visited by public men and artists. slow in making their appearance, are now She is represented as a young lady of great showing themselves bandsomely. As to Miss Ream's father resided in Kansas, prospect that no frost will destroy them at in the State. and was there the neighbor of Senator this late season. Currants are half grown Ross, who for this reason took rooms at in exposed situations. Cherries are set, and look as if they would furnish a heavy yield. Strawberries blossom very well. ington. During the late impeachment As to the field crops, the heavy rains have trial the Senator's vote was a subject of delayed the farm work, and in most localispeculation and many rumors. Among the ties the oats have only been a week above things said was that "VINNIE REAM had ground, but look hardy and vigorous.-Fall sown cereals are in splendid condition. influenced him to vote for acquitting Mr. as the heavy snows and steady frosts of the JOHNSON." Whether true or not, it was winter protected them, and the cold, wet spring has given them great strength of root and fibre. The same is true of the grass, which is rank in growth, and paswas enough. Mr. Bingham undertook the turage is everywhere abundant. There is infamous act of revenge upon this poor every reason to expect a heavy crop of hay.

Pennsylvania. - The Pittsburg Commercial, May 28, says :- No farmer in this region cares to run the risk of planting corn have been actively devoted to this work, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

"The people are told that the Freedmen's Bureau costs immense sums; that the negroes are conversation between her and Julian, of pletely inundated with blossoms than they May 28, has the following:—We are grati-

ty, we have the following :- The wheat and that the young plants are still unhealthy, barley crops are of but little consequence, and on many plantations dying out. On having been nearly all frozen out during the heavy rolling red lands the stands are the severe winter weather. Very large better and the cotton begins to grow finehere, and those having a failure of wheat ing badly 'in the grass.' Corn is small but and get a good crop.

wheat crop in that region promises well, done and that the prospects are favorable for as great an abundance as there was here last year. The weather has been unusually disagreeable this spring on account of almost incessant rains; and, of course, farmers here, as elsewhere, have done but little planting.

Illinois .- A letter from Wankegan, Lake county, May 23, gives a cheerful view of matters :-

Since the settlement of this county the country never looked better than it does at the present time. Farmers are in good spirits over the prospect of a large yield of grain and a bountiful harvest. Wheat and oats are looking splendidly in all parts of the country, and the quantity sown this year is larger by far than for any year during the past ten. Planting is about over. The potato crop is in the ground, and the first of next week (say Monday) will see the last kernel of corn deposited in mother earth. The season, though considered by many as backward, is, in reality, the most orward the farmers have enjoyed for many years. Wheat was sown this year in March, two months earlier than last. Neither have we had a drop too much rain, as is claimed. Five hundred wells in this county alone were dry and parched last fall. The continued rain has been a positive blessing to the farming community in more ways than one. While but little sorghum seed was planted last year, owing to the abundant yield of the year 1866, a large breadth of land will be devoted to the culture of this valuable crop the present season. The Rock Island Union, May 25, says :

The great crop of the country is corn, and the place to raise it is Illinois. The extreme wetness of the season delayed the farmers in planting, but the last ten days Ala., says:—Our crop prospects have con- and consistent to apply the same penalty er, and a day or two will finish most of the days we will have from our plantation a planting. With sunshine and occasional tew bales of the new crop. We have culshowers the rich prairie soil will soon make tivated with extra care and pushed our the registers of voters the names of all who amends for the few days lost by reason of crops two or three weeks ahead of the usu- have been pardoned or claimed amnesty, the rains and will drive out the corn at a al time. Corn and oats will be very plen- unless the certificate of the voter shows yet in the way of a prospective corn crop. cents per bushel. We are overrun with the proclamation of amnesty, has been filed 28, says the grasshoppers have committed everything else that is good for the stom- This matter having been submitted to

says of the prospects of the crops in Washington county :- The past week, like several prior ones, has been one of continual struggle between sunshine and shower, and the latter was eminently successful in the encounter. In fact, since April 28 last we have had but six really pleasant days and they were more or less darkened by clouds or varied showers, but in view of their paucity we are content to denominate them fair days. As usual in such times, no one has witnessed such a continuous siege of rainy weather. The wheat is looking extremely promising, though some farmers have expressed fears that its growth has been too rapid and rank. The Cumberland Civilian says of the Alleghany :- The wheat crop looks splendid, but rye does not promise much, the weather having been too wet. Of Hartford county, the Belair Intelligencer says :-- Wheat in this county never presented a finer appearance at this seaweather does not continue too long a large yield may be anticipated. The hay crop will also be large, judging from the luxuriant and healthy appearance of the grass. Kentucky.—The Paducah (Ky.) Herald, April 25, learns that the farmers of Ballard are making large preparations for a heavy crop of corn, tobacco, potatoes, &c. Old fields are being brought into requisition, new ones opened, and every available inch of ground is being prepared for cultivation. Kentucky will this year raise a larger crop

than ever before in its history. section of East Tennessee, that the fruit is crops of corn, oats, potatoes, &c.

West Virginia.—Reports from the Kan- of this section. awha valley (April 29) says vegetation is Louisiana, -From Louisiana, May 2, we her solicitation. There she has since pros-ber solicitation. There she has since pros-backward, but even in wet, strong soils the ley is chiefly devoted to corn and tobacco. The performance of their contracts this backward, but even in wet, strong soils the ley is chiefly devoted to corn and tobacco. The performance of their contracts this Pulaski county, says:—The wheat has a all probability, from the fact that they are fruit there has been a magnificent blossom able portion of Missouri, and have come to the general distress which actually prevails of cherries, apples and pears, a fair flower- the conclusion that just here is as good a and accordingly exhibit a commendable ing upon the peaches, with the almost sure county for raising all kinds of grain as is willingness to work honestly and diligent-

> finest ever raised in California. Estimates cotton not neglected. of the increase over last year's yield vary from forty to fifty per cent., and some of from the 16th to the 22d May, are filled approbation of the bogus instruments subthem go even higher. And for this im- with announcements that the army worm mitted to their votes. Leaving one of these mense crop it is certain that our farmers has appeared, and at so early a stage of the States, Florida, out of view as not having and exporters will get remunerative prices, season as to make it almost certain no cot- furnished returns sufficiently authentic, though, perhaps, not so high as have ruled ton will be raised. They are talking about the true state of the case may be seen from for the past season. Agriculture is fast be- ploughing up the cotton and planting other | the annexed figures : coming the overshadowing interest of the crops. State. Great as our mineral resources are, and rapidly as they are being developed, they must yield the palm to the products of our virgin soil. The wheat, wine and wool of California will soon be even better known abroad than her gold; and San Francisco will not only be the outlet for

CROP PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH.

particularly with reference to the crop in All reliable accounts that are now coming to be disappearing rapidly from that local-The latest reports from nearly every section of the crops. The San Antonio ants, it will be seen that so far from these tion of the State give encouraging ac- crops of fruits, vegetables, grain, and last, Herald gives pleasing accounts of the concounts of the fruit and grain prospects. - though not least, cotton. One and all of dition of the farmers and stock raisers in They are both beyond danger and the these are flourishing and maturing in their Western Texas. About Seguin magnifipromises are they will be more than usually season, yielding now or giving promise of cent crops will be raised in that section, OHIO. - A Steubenville letter of May 17 wherever there has been any real effort hoppers committed no very serious depresays:—The crops in this county have not made to sow and plant and reap, there are dations on the crops. The grass is fine been injured in any degree by the frosts or to-day, we feel assured, abundant crops to everywhere—the Herald says even on the by the chilling winds that prevailed during feed the hungry, clothe the naked and am- housetops. Good mesquit grass can be

and barley can yet plant corn and potatoes is more promising than the cotton. There has been an unusually large area of this Indiana. - The Princeton (Gibson coun. | crop planted and very little apprehension y) Clarion says the wheat on low grounds is felt that the yield may not be sufficient is greatly damaged, and that on the up- for the wants of the country. The wheat lands is running to rank straw. The Fort crop all through Middle and Eastern Geor-Wayne Democrat (May 26) says that the gia has been seriously damaged by the heavy rains which have fallen during the and if the weevil didn't damage it the vield month of April and the beginning of the rains have badly injured the wheat in the in some localities has cut off the crop at southwest corner of the State. Fields that least one half, and we have heard of a few looked well ten days ago are given over as cases in which the damage has been even hopeless. A Greencastle letter says :- "It more than that. On the red lands of was thought for a while that all the fruit Greene, Wilks, Elbert and Oglethorpe we in this section was killed by the severe learn that the crop has suffered comparaweather, but it is said that no injury was tively but little, and that a fine yield in those counties will be generally obtained. We heard that the harvesting has already begun in Wilks, and that in the course of next week it will be garnered. The oat crop is reported to be generally good. though in some localities this crop has also been injured by the excessive rains.

The Athens (Ga.) Banner, May 14, says We regret to see unmistakable signs of rust on the wheat in this vicinity. It is true that the rust is yet confined to the blade and has not reached the stalk; but it exists, and we dread its ravages. The prospects of fruit in the northern counties of the State are said never to have been more favorable than at present. Unless something in the future should destroy it, there will be more than can be utilized. Peaches will be most abundant.

The Bainbridge Georgian reports that the recent heavy rains in that section have caused great injury to the fruit crop. The voung peaches have fallen in large quantities and the worms are making sad havoc

with what remains on the trees. A report in the Rome (Ga.) Courier, May 26, (the latest), says: "We visited on the 22d some of the principal farms of Cedar Valley with the view of seeing what the wheat prospect now is. This is the unanimous report:-All the wheat has the rust, most of it badly, but as yet confined to the leaf. The promise was very fine up to the time of the late heavy rains. The six bushels per acre. From all the information we can get from other sections of the country the average will be considera-

have been entirely satisfactory as to weath. tinued very fine, and in less than ninety to an officer of our own government. frightful rate. There is nothing to cry over ty. The former is now sold at seventy-five that his original paper or affidavit under NEBRASKA. The Nebraska News, April fine crops of strawberries, green peas and in the State Department.

MARYLAND.—The Hagerstown Free Press than it has been for a number of years. -It is much earlier and has none of the Popular and Electoral Vote for President backsets so common to young cotton in the spring. The prospect for corn has will not have much corn to buy next year. of George Weshington : Labor is much better since Gen'l Meade abolished the Loyal League (Klan), and if he would remove the Freedmen's Bureau, we would have but little, if any, trouble about labor, and our barns and smokehouses would be much better filled than at any

time since the war. MISSISSIPPI .- The Jackson Clarion, May 4, says: - While it would be folly to venture son of the year than now, and if the wet a prediction as to the final result of this year's planting operations when the season has but fairly commenced, we are gratified to know that thus far the prospect for both cotton and corn, to say nothing of the minor grain and vegetable crops, are favorable enough to inspire planters with a hope that their toils will be compensated by a

FLORIDA. -- Accounts from Florida are especially encouraging. A Lake City letter, dated May 18, says :- The bright sun, mild With anything like a favorable season, air and spring showers of the last three weeks have been more than a promise, almost a realization, of all that the Florida TENNESSEE. - The Knoxville Whig, April planters could desire. Hence the pleasing 22, says :- Our information is, from every intelligence from all parts of the State confirmatory of what I stated in my letter of still abundant, and we have the promise of the 4th instant, in regard to the growing an abundant yield of peaches, apples, &c. crops. Corn and oats have now reached a The wheat never was more promising at state of maturity that guarantees an amount this season of the year. It is far advanced, of product that will reach, if it does not looks well, promises well, and looms up in surpass, the most luxuriant yield of former every direction. The tillers of the soil are years, and cotton is unquestionably as proall at work and are promising to raise large mising as at any former period within the recollection of many of the oldest planters

already luxuriant and the weather deci- learn that now the election is over the dedly fervid. The fruit crop is very prom- freedmen have resumed their different ocising. Wheat, of which the quantity sown cupations. The report is that from all apis limited looks well. The Kanawha val- pearances they seem to be more faithful in MISSOURI. - A letter writer in St. Annie, year than they were last, accountable, in very flattering appearance in this part of in pressing and urgent need of both money the county. I have been over a consider- and subsistence. They seem also to feel ly for their living. The crops are consid- without a misrepresentation, either express California. - The San Francisco Times, ered better than they have been for many or implied. Thus, on Saturday last, Mr. April 14, says :- Much new land has been years, and should the season prove at sown with wheat this year; and, as the all propitious we may anticipate a rich ber that "seven States have adopted the season has been unusually favorable, the harvest-a fact quite encouraging in these new loyal constitution with an aggregate coming crop promises to be the largest and hard times. Corn will be in abundance and majority of 100,000," leaving it to be in-

Texas.-We have cheerful reports from Texas. The liberty Gazette, May 1, says : N The crops in sandy land are very promising. Black lands have had a little too much rain of late. Strawberries are in abundance, fine and delicious, at ten cents a quart; 7 dewberries at fifty cents per "blue bucket and B in the morning by order of the regard the rule. The few warm, clear days belt, but one of the first grain marts of the a pound. The Austin Republican, of the 30th ult., reports the crops very promising in that region. There is no fear now, it The Baltimore American, May 30, says: thinks, of the grasshoppers. They seem from the South agree that the dwellers ity. The Clarksville Standard also gives a bountiful returns. Throughout the South, especially of corn and cotton. The grassseen on the tops of several business houses

Indiana; whereupon that gentleman got up, have been for many years past, and the fied to learn that the warm, fine weather of tinues to receive from the country the most gave his version, proclaiming at its conusual. From all parts of this county the crops and that the prospect is much better is in silk and tassel, with a promise of the information is to the same effect, and there for a fair yield than it has been. We fear, largest yield ever known. Cotton, too, is who gave a different version lied! No one is every indication of an abundant fruit however, that on the light, gray lands the looking finely, and if the worm does not

> Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. FROM WASHINGTON.

of Mr. Stanton and the War Office_Mr Stanbery's Nomination as Attorney General_Other Appointments by the President_Registration of Pardoned Confederates, &c.

Washington, May 29.—As anticipated in these dispatches yesterday, the Senate to. day confirmed the nomination of General Schofield as Secretary of War, vice Stan. ton. Whether the latter is removed by reason of the President's action heretofore or by operation of the confirmation of the Senate to-day—whether he claims to have resigned after his peculiar and equivocal letter of the 26th inst., remains a question open for construction. Mr. Stanton's friends claim that the letter referred to was not a resignation. If it was but a tempo rary or uncertain suspension of his functions, then it is held that the effect of the action of the President, confirmed by the Senate, is a removal.

Under the rule of the Senate notice of its confirmation is not given to the President until one day after the confirmation takes place, and therefore the certificate of the Senate's proceedings of this afternoon has not yet reached the President; but it is said that the Senate will certify a preamble and resolution adopted to-day which will indicate the decision of that body as to the matter of removal.

The extreme radicals do not approve of the confirmation of Schofield, whilst the conservative classes of both republicans and democrats express entire satisfaction with his appointment

The President to-day nominated Hon. Henry Stanbery to be Attorney General Thaddeus P. Mott, of New York, minister to Costa Rica; Henry G. Worthington, minister to the Argentine republic, and Admiral Dahlgren to be chief of ordnance

Navy Department. The nomination of Hon. Henry Stanbery to be Attorney General was not unexpected, as it was known that the President felt such an honor was due to his late executive legal adviser, who had promptly and voluntarily resigned a place in the cabinet to defend the President in the im

peachment trial. estimate of average yield of the crops ex- Mott to be minister to Costa Rica is to fill The nomination of Gen. Thaddeus P the vacancy occasioned by the recall of Gen. Lawrence, who was one of the principals in the late duel near Baltimore. As our government had requested the recall of the other principal, Baron Kussecrow of Alabama. - A recent letter from Salem, the Prussian legation, it was deemed just

On Monday last the judges of registra-

great ravages on everything green in that ach. Nothing has failed so far. An enor- Mr. Seward, he decides that the failure to mous blackberry crop is upon us, with no file the affidavit in the State Department does not vitiate or impair the rights of the The Demopolis (Ala.) New Era, May 23, citizen provided and acquired by the Presihas the following:-From the best inform- dent's proclamation of September 7th, ation that we have been able to gather 1867; but nevertheless, if the voter desires from our most experienced farmers in this he can obtain at the State Department such and adjoining counties, the prospect for a certificate as will enable him to come within crop, and especially cotton, is much better the resolution of the judges of registration.

The following table gives the popular been very much improved by the laterains, and electoral vote, so far as we have been and with a reasonable amount of rain, we able to procure them, since the first election

	Name of	By what Party.	Popu- lar	Elec-
	Candidates.	Larry.	Vote	bole:
1788	Geo Washington.	Unanimously	-	0
178	Geo Washington.	Unanimously	-	1.33
1795	John Adams	Federalist		7
1796	Thos Jefferson	Republican	46.64	6
1300	Thos Jefferson	Republican	311	. 7
1800	John Adams	Federalist	_	- 6
1804	Thos Jefferson	Democat		16
1804	has C Pinckney.	Federalist	-	1-
1808	James Madison	Republican	-	15
1808	bas C Pinckney.	Federalist	-	4
1812	James Madison	Republican	-	12
1812	De Wit Clinton		-	- 8
1816	James Monroe	Republican	-	18
1816	dufus King		-	3
1820	James Mouroe	Opp. 1 vote.	-	21
1824	Andrew Jackson.	Democratic	152899	9
1824	John Q Adams	Federalist	10532	- 8
1824	W H Crawford	Cancus dem.	47265	- 4
1824	Henry Clay	Republican	47087	13
1828	Andrew Jackson.	Democratic	650028	17
	John Q Adams		512158	- 8
1882	Andrew Jackson.	Democratic.	687502	21
	Henry Clay		550189	4
1832	John Floyd	Whig.	500400	1
1839	William Wirt	Whig.	-	- 3
1886	Martin VanBuren	Democrat	771968	17
1886	W H Harrison	Whig	112000	17
	Hugh L White	Whig		2
1836	Daniel Webster.	Whig	769350	Υî
1890	Willie P Mangum	Whig		1
1940	Van Buren	Democratic	1128303	6
	W H Harrison	Whice	1274203	23
1840	J G Birney	Whig	7609	20
1844	James K Polk	Demograt	1329013	17
1844	Henry Clay	Whia.	1231643	
1944	James G Birney.	Libertyperty	66304	10
1039	Zachery Tarles	Whia	1362242	16
1040	Zachery Taylor Lewis Cass	Domocrat	1273795	12
				1.4
1010	Martin VanBuren	Whier	291378	, A
1802	Winfield Scott	Demost	1383537	25
1852	Franklin Pierce.	Democrat	1585545	20
1 452	John P Hale	Perce gon	157296	4.4
185€	J C Fremont	Depublican.	1341812	11
185t	James Buchanan Millard Fillmore	Democrat	1831337	17
185t	millard Fillmore.	American	873055	- 40
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican.	1857610	18
1860	S A Douglas	Democrat	1365976	1
1860	J C Breckinridge,	Democrat	847953	7
1860	John Bell	Union	590631	_ 3
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2243035	21
1864	G B McCleilan	Democrat	1811754	2

Minority Rule,

It seems almost impossible for the Radi cals in Congress to speak of reconstruction Wilson must declare in the Senate Chamferred that by that majority the registered The Louisiana papers at different points, voters of those States had expressed their

me annoxed figures.		
•	tered vote. 179,653 127,432 191,561 165,813 129,654 73,784	Vote for "Constitu- tion." 92,590 79,758 89,007 69,807 66,152 27,913
)867,837	416,227
MajorityVote	433,919 416,227	
	17 000	

Vote less than a majority 17,692 From these figures, which are taken from the official reports of the several command being "an aggregate majority of 100,000 for these bogus constitutions, as Mr. Wilson would disingenuously have us believe, there is an actual majority of 17,692 against them, making a difference between the reconstructing Senator and the reconstruct ing generals of just 117,692.

N. Y. World.

The largest place of amusement in America is the Stadt Theatre in the city of New